WINDOWS

For Better Built Homes

WINDOWS
for
Better Built Homes

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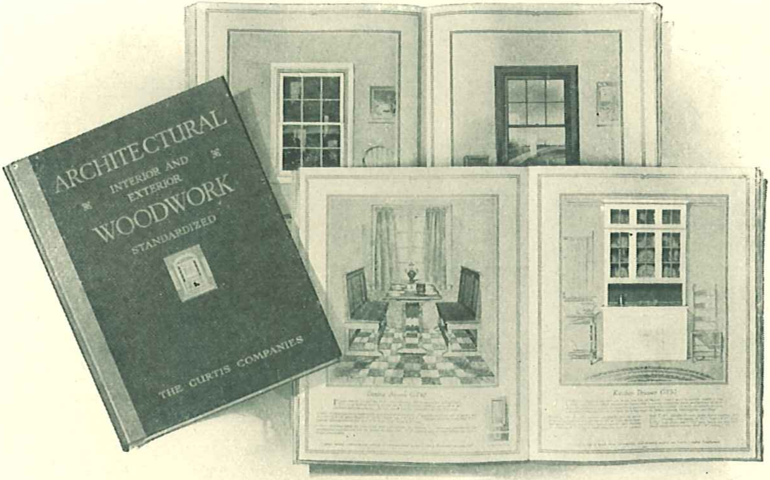
Curtis Companies Service Bureau
Clinton, Iowa



THE Curtis Companies like to be consulted in regard to the materials they furnish and which they have developed through years of study and effort. They have not tried to "go it alone" but rather have gone to the architect, the engineer, the contractor and the material man for information by which to perfect their product. But ever and always have they "stuck to their last"—the manufacturing of high quality woodwork.

In the Curtis Catalog No. 400, "Architectural Interior and Exterior Woodwork, Standardized," pictured above, a complete line of woodwork for the home is described in text and illustrations. Copies of this volume are in the hands of retail lumber dealers throughout the country. That this catalog will prove of help in the solution of your problem may be determined in a measure from the illustrations on the subsequent pages of this book.

Progress

THE hand of the little child has held the marshall's baton in the great march of human progress; for it was for the child that fields were cleared, softer clothing than the skins of beasts was found, and that the house was devised for protection against the heat of summer and the cold of winter.

In the evolution of the window may be traced the evolution of the house itself. First, in the cave home we find the entrance the only means of admittance of light and air. Next, in the hall or hut of the Northmen, the window and entrance were combined.

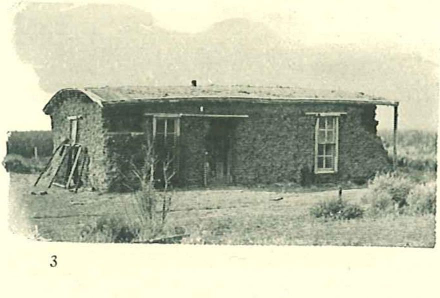
When houses of two stories began to develop, the long, low sidewalls were raised and pierced with windows. These were mere openings in the walls, but could be closed with shutters in bad weather.

Glass came into use in churches as early as the eighth century, but as late as the sixteenth century when nobles left their homes for any extended period, the glass windows were packed away until their return. As glass became less costly its use became more universal. At first, the windows were securely fastened in the walls. Thus, no risk was taken of theft, or breakage attendant upon opening or shutting windows; but more light meant less fresh air.

Today our windows successfully exclude the elements but may be immediately shifted to allow for the ventilation of our homes. Today we have windows that are not only utilitarian, but that are also beautiful. We have them variously designed to harmonize with different architectural expressions. How much better they are than mere holes or glass sash imbedded in the walls!

The Curtis Companies have done much in recent years to aid in this *progress* toward better woodwork forms.

SOME examples of the sod house of the western plains still remain. The plank door and stationary sash hark back to almost the sixteenth century. As a shelter the sod house served many a doughty pioneer family as they pushed civilization westward. The progress toward better woodwork forms is all the more wonderful when we consider that it has taken place within the memory of many a present-day business man whose childhood days were spent in a home like this



What the Curtis Trademark Means When Imprinted into Sash

The following features are to be found in all sash bearing the Curtis trademark:

(1) The check-rails of double hung windows are rabbeted (see Fig. A). This feature will readily assert its value when that illustration is compared with sections of similar windows produced ordinarily as shown by Figures C and D. When the Curtis "All-Weather Frame" was perfected we found that the weakest point of the entire opening from the standpoint of being weather-proof was the check rail of the window. Our engineers began a series of experiments which lead to the adoption of a check rail much more efficient than the type in common use. The result is shown in Figure A. Seven times the wind pressure is required to pass through the meeting rail of the A type than of the type shown in Figure C. Think of the saving in coal, in heating a house fitted with these rabbeted check-rail windows!

(2) The stiles (the outside vertical wood portion) and rails (the outside horizontal wood portion) are put together with the mortise-and-tenon joint (see Fig. B). The mortise and tenon are cut true and are made to fit securely.

(3) The glass in every opening is securely fastened with zinc brads before the putty is applied.

(4) The most dependable putty we can find is used.

(5) On all panes larger than 20 x 20 the glass is "back-puttied." Putty is forced between the glass rabbet and the glass itself, bedding the glass in putty. Water from melting frost or steamed windows cannot seep into this space and cause decay of the wood.

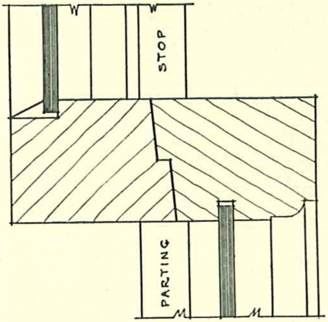


Fig. A

(6) The bore and slot for the sash cord are cleanly cut (Fig. B) and the bore is deep enough for the knot in the cord. No re-boring is necessary on the job.

(7) The width of the double groove (Fig. B) is sufficient to allow the sash to slide freely over

the pulley in the frame. The narrow end of the groove fits the cord snugly, preventing it from getting out of place and keeping the knot in the sash cord in the bore. Labor and bother are saved and ease of operation is assured by these refinements in construction and manufacture.

(8) The slot (Fig. B) extends clear through the tenon of the rail. Your contractor or carpenter will tell you that many sash he has installed do not have this feature. He has had to cut off many of these tenons and then smooth up the groove afterwards.

(9) Whenever possible, heartwood is selected for use in the bottom rails of windows. This wood offers more resistance to wear and to decay than sapwood. The meeting rails bear the brunt of the wear put upon a window. A Curtis window, reinforced at this point, is worth more than one of less careful construction.

(10) Curtis sash are produced from California white pine, an ideal wood for outside use. It resists warping effectively, but at the same time is easily worked, free from pitch, knots, blue sap and cracks. It takes paint well.

(11) All Curtis sash are carefully machine-sanded and are ready for the painter's brush. Your architect will appreciate the value of these refinements; your carpenter and painter will enjoy installing and finishing such material.

Look for the Curtis trademark imprinted into the stiles of the sash you buy, for only then can you be sure you are getting the benefit of all the construction details described above.

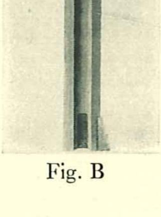


Fig. B

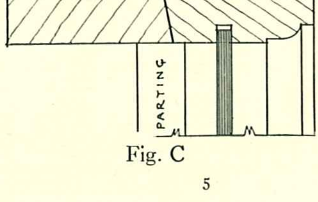


Fig. C

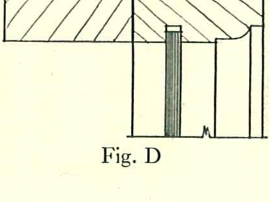


Fig. D

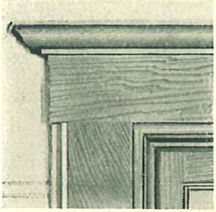
What Gives a House Character?

THE exterior details, the entrances, the windows, the cornice, and the various items of exterior woodwork, depending upon their treatment, put the stamp of character on any dwelling. Of these, the spacing, design and proportion of the windows are most important. Whatever its type, a house with poorly proportioned windows, or windows badly grouped, presents a poor appearance.

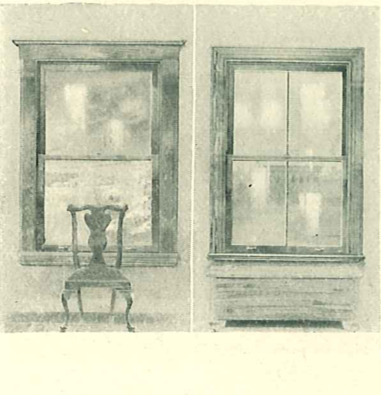
Neither ingenuity of plan nor care in proportioning the parts of exterior design can overcome the disaster caused by an unfortunate selection of windows. Though primarily intended to light the interior of a house, windows are an important element of design. They give a touch that will be good or bad according to the taste shown in their selection and use.

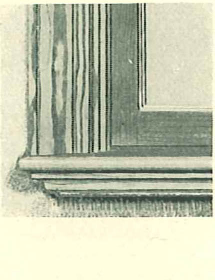
On the exterior the top of the window openings for each story should line up if possible. Certain leeway is permitted, of course, as for example to light a stairway within. Generally speaking, however, this is a good rule to follow if you would have your house possess a restful, quiet look.

There are two kinds of windows in general use today—double hung and casement. Both kinds are often used in the same house with good results. Each has its own particular use and architectural value, as described on the next page and page 10 of this book.



Trim C-1670 (left) forms the background for Window C-1020 (corner left). The two-light pattern has been used during the last decade. The present tendency, however, seems to be toward smaller panes of glass.





Trim C-1650 (left) surrounds Window C-1021 (corner right). The use of the four-light window antedates that of the two-light design.

The Double-Hung Window

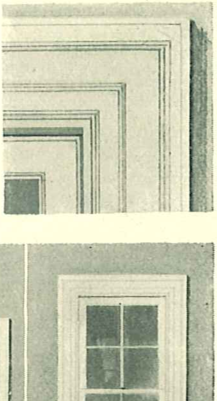
THE term "double-hung" as applied to a window is derived from the fact that two separate and movable sash are so placed in a frame as to form a pleasing and practical opening.

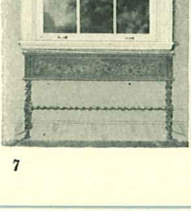
Ease of operation, adaptability to the use of screens, blinds and storm sash, the effective defence they provide against the elements—these, combined with their longevity, are the principal points of advantage of the double-hung window.

Windows shipped from the manufacturer are of correct size to fit the frames provided. There is, however, some slight planing to be done by the carpenter to fit each window to its particular frame. Windows should then be given a heavy coat of oil, which serves the purpose of the priming coat of paint. If they stick when placed in the frame do not try to cure this trouble by more planing. Suffer the inconvenience for sufficient time to prove that atmospheric conditions have not caused the window to swell. If they have, the sash will shrink later on with a good, tight job resulting. If a good fit is not made, you will notice the effect in the size of your coal bill.

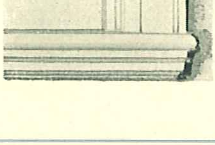
The double-hung window should be used with sash weights, to make easy the opening and closing of the window. This requires a frame of such construction that it will take a pulley for the sash cord and that will allow easy access to the sash weights when necessary.

Trim C-1600 (right) appeals to those who appreciate the effect of delicate moldings. Window C-1023 (corner right), a splendidly proportioned, tall, narrow window, for use where wall space must be conserved.





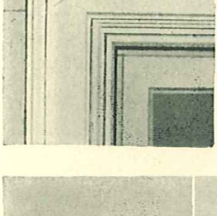
Trim C-1650 (right), a setting for Window C-1022 (corner left), is painted. Shown with natural finish at bottom of page 6. Window C-1022 can be placed high off the floor.



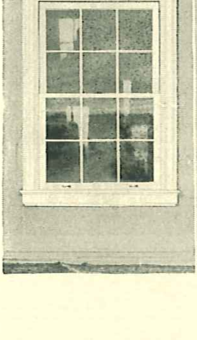
How Shall I Choose My Windows?

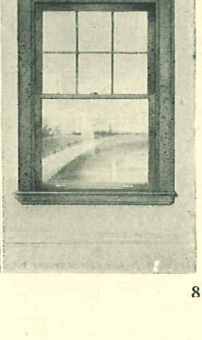
WINDOWS give character to the home. Choose them with respect to the architectural treatment desired. The window divided into small panes has much more decorative interest than the single pane. It is said that the muntins between the small panes obstruct the view. If so we should do away with our curtains, for they too obstruct the view. The small panes, viewed from the outside, give a sense of scale, and, by being kept to the same size and shape all over the building, you have given general character to your home. Small panes make for privacy. It was this fact combined with the *cost* of larger lights that happily produced the twelve-light window of the Colonial home.

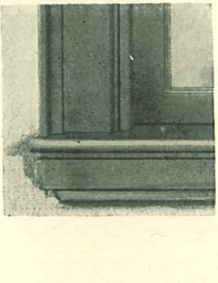
Casement sash, illustrated on a subsequent page, are particularly appropriate to homes of the English type. Two-light and divided top windows are used in the construction of the Western house. The latter are also usually found in the bungalow. The matter of the selection of windows has an important bearing on the success or failure of the exterior of the house. The services and expert knowledge of architects may well be sought on this as well as on all other points of house design. Closely related to the window on the inside of the house is the trim that surrounds it. That is why detailed views of suggested trim patterns are shown on these pages. Ask for book, "Interior Doors and Trim."



Trim C-1660 (left), a true Colonial form appropriate for the Colonial Window C-1024 just below it. A no more decorative feature of the exterior may be found than this 12-light window with its small panes.







Trim C-1620 (left) is less severe than plain casing with plain surfaces only.

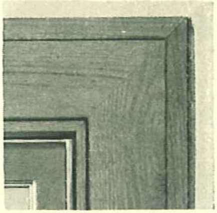
Window C-1025 (corner right). A compromise between the two- and twelve-light windows.

Design and Quality

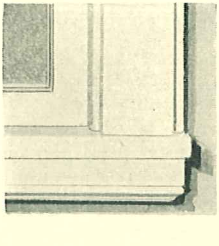
THE superior construction features enumerated on pages 4 and 5 leave nothing to be added which make for increased comfort and decreased maintenance expense. Designs C-1023 and C-1024 are produced as plain rail windows, 1⅜″ thick, the detail being shown in Fig. D, page 5, as well as with the rabbeted check-rail, Fig. A, page 4. These are offered merely to fill the demand for a lower-priced window. The person who would live in his own home would be quick to take advantage of the 1¾″ check-rail window with its attendant savings in fuel and comfort. All Curtis windows and sash are Curtis ovolo molded. The contour of this mold may be seen from Fig. A, page 4. This same mold may be seen on all Curtis woodwork. Thus the doors, windows, interior trim and permanent furniture for the home will harmonize perfectly. In deciding upon this contour two governing features had to be met: first, it must lend itself readily to the maximum number of uses; second, it must produce an effect of stability and at the same time make possible the light and shadow effect so necessary for beautiful results in interior decorative treatment.

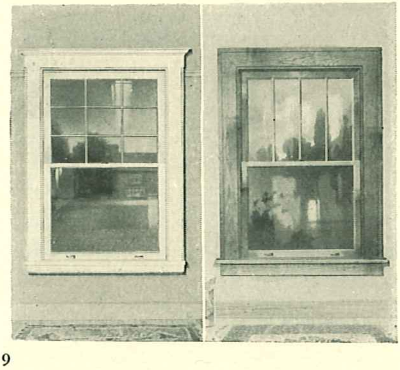
The appearance of the window from the outside of the house can be greatly enhanced by the use of the proper frame casing. Suitable, attractive Curtis frames are described in the booklet, "Window and Door Frames for Better Built Homes."

Trim C-1700 (right). This simple backband trim adds a decorative note to the vertical lines of Window C-1027 (corner right). Vertical division bars are characteristic of the bungalow windows.



Trim C-1670. For the relative merits of this trim in different finishes compare Window C-1020 (page 6) and C-1026 (corner left).



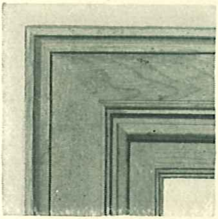


Casements

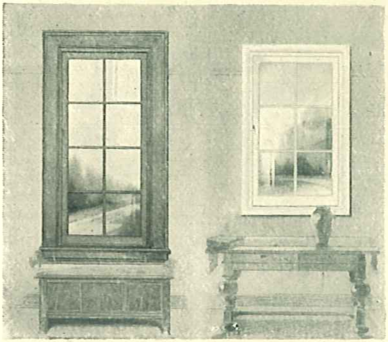
FROM the standpoint of beauty, casements possess a magic all their own and they may be accredited with being promises of the delights within. The use of the casement has come to us from the English, giving great charm to the English houses in the Curtis portfolios, "Better Built Homes."

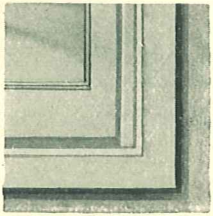
A common criticism obtaining in the lay mind, is that casements are not tight against the weather. No doubt but there is some truth in this, judging from the casements of the past. A careful study of the booklet, "Window and Door Frames for Better Built Homes," will dispel this doubt, for it has been with the frame that any fault of this nature has developed.

A distinct advantage of the casement lies in the fact that full use of the opening is allowed for maximum ventilation. With proper hardware casement sash may be easily operated and the openings effectively screened against insects. Says Allen W. Jackson in "The Half-Timber House" (McBride, Nast & Co.), "Casement sash can be easily grouped, and when so used are very easily handled and the desired appearance obtained with great ease and little apparent straining after effect. They are small and light and not clumsy to manage, and the amount of wall space which we propose to devote to windows can be accurately and gracefully secured by using this form of opening."



Trim C-1670 surrounds casement C-1030 (left below) and window C-1025 (page 8). Either casement design below can be combined with the eight- or twelve-light designs, C-1023 and C-1024, in the same house.





Trim C-1685 (left) is an appropriate trim for casements. Window C-1031 (corner right) may be employed where it is desired to place movable furniture beneath it.

Miscellaneous Sash

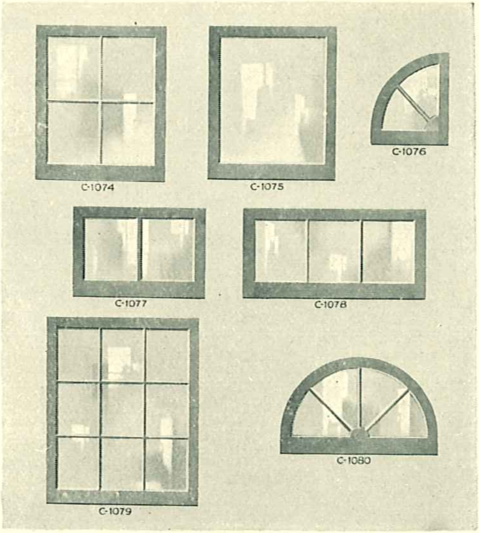
THE items illustrated and described in the Curtis Catalog No. 400 are those which have particular usage in "Better Built Homes." The Curtis Companies also produce and sell large quantities of other items, such as barn sash and garage doors.

Our dealers have information on these items and will furnish them in the same high quality and with the same "on time" delivery service that applies to the general line of Curtis Woodwork.

The quarter-circle and circle-top sash are used most appropriately on Colonial work, although they are permissible in other types of architecture, when judiciously handled. Perhaps in some of the Colonial houses which you have seen you will remember the stately dignity produced by the two quarter-circle sash, one on either side of the outside chimney.

The four-light casement sash C-1074 is designed primarily for use in dormers or in other locations where room for only a small opening exists and maximum ventilation is of advantage. All casement sash are available in both 1⅜" and 1¾" thicknesses.

The same high character of workmanship and excellence of material which the Curtis trademark signifies on other items of Curtis Woodwork are to be found in these miscellaneous sash also.



C-1074. Four-light casement sash. Sizes shown on page 13.

C-1075. Sizes and other information on one-light sash will be found on page 13.

C-1076. Quarter-circle sash. Size 1' 3" x 1' 6 5/16" x 1⅜" SS.

C-1077 and C-1078. Two- and three-light cellar sash. Sizes on page 13.

C-1079. Nine-light sash. Lights 8"x10" SS. Opening 2' 4" x 2' 11".

C-1080. Circle top sash. Size 2' 6" x 1' 6 5/16" x 1⅜" SS

Table of Sizes in Which Curtis

DESIGN C-1020

Two-Light Check Rail Window—1⅜″ Thick

Glass Size	Opening Size	Approx. Weight Glzd. SS	Weight Glzd. DS
12 x 24	1- 4 x 4- 6	13	
12 x 26	4-10	13	
12 x 28	5- 2	13	
16 x 16	1- 8 x 3- 2	10	12
16 x 20	3-10	12	14
16 x 24	4- 6	14	16
16 x 26	4-10	15	17
16 x 28	5- 2	16	18
16 x 30	5- 6	17	19
18 x 20	1-10 x 3-10	13	15
18 x 24	4- 6	16	18
18 x 26	4-10	17	19
18 x 28	5- 2	18	20
18 x 30	5- 6	19	21
20 x 20	2- 0 x 3-10	15	17
20 x 24	4- 6	17	19
20 x 26	4-10	19	21
20 x 28	5- 2	21	23
20 x 30	5- 6	22	24
22 x 20	2- 2 x 3-10	16	18
22 x 24	4- 6	19	21
22 x 26	4-10	20	22
22 x 28	5- 2	21	23
22 x 30	5- 6	22	24
24 x 16	2- 4 x 3- 2	14	16
24 x 20	3-10	17	19
24 x 24	4- 6	20	22
24 x 26	4-10	21	23
24 x 28	5- 2	23	25
24 x 30	5- 6	25	27
26 x 20	2- 6 x 3-10	19	21
26 x 24	4- 6	21	23
26 x 26	4-10	23	25
26 x 28	5- 2	24	27
26 x 30	5- 6	26	29
28 x 20	2- 8 x 3-10	21	23
28 x 24	4- 6	23	25
28 x 26	4-10	24	27
28 x 28	5- 2	25	28
28 x 30	5- 6	27	30
30 x 16	2-10 x 3- 2	17	19
30 x 20	3-10	22	24
30 x 24	4- 6	25	27
30 x 26	4-10	26	29
30 x 28	5- 2	27	30

DESIGN C-1020

Two-Light Check Rail Window—1⅜″ Thick

Glass Size	Opening Size	Approx. Weight Glzd. SS	Weight Glzd. DS
30 x 30	5- 6	29	32
34 x 16	3- 2 x 3- 2		22
34 x 20	3-10		26
34 x 26	4-10		32
36 x 24	3- 4 x 4- 6		32
36 x 26	4-10		34
36 x 28	5- 2		35
42 x 26	3-10 x 4-10		37
52 x 26	4- 8 x 4-10		44

*DESIGN C-1021

Four-Light Check Rail Window—1⅜″ Thick

Glass Size	Opening Size	Approx. Weight Glzd. SS	Weight Glzd. DS
9 x 12	1-10 x 2- 6	9	
10 x 16	2- 0 x 3- 2	13	
10 x 18	3- 6	14	
12 x 20	2- 4 x 3-10	18	
12 x 24	4- 6	20	
12 x 26	4-10	21	
12 x 28	5- 2	22	
12 x 30	5- 6	23	
14 x 28	2- 8 x 5- 2	25	

**DESIGN C-1022

Six-Light Check Rail Window—1⅜″ Thick

Glass Size	Opening Size	Approx. Weight Glzd. SS	Weight Glzd. DS
10 x 12	2-10 x 2- 6	13	
10 x 16	3- 2	16	
10 x 18	3- 6	17	

**DESIGN C-1023

Eight-Light Plain Rail Window—1⅛″ Thick

Glass Size	Opening Size	Approx. Weight Glzd. SS	Weight Glzd. DS
8 x 10	1- 8 x 3-10	10	
9 x 12	1-10 x 4- 6	14	
10 x 12	2- 0 x 4- 6	15	
10 x 14	5- 2	18	

*DESIGN C-1023

Eight-Light Check Rail Window—1⅜″ Thick

Glass Size	Opening Size	Approx. Weight Glzd. SS	Weight Glzd. DS
8 x 10	1- 8 x 3-10	13	
9 x 12	1-10 x 4- 6	17	
10 x 12	2- 0 x 4- 6	18	
10 x 14	5- 2	19	
10 x 15	5- 6	21	
12 x 14	2- 4 x 5- 2	23	

*Also carried in Western opening sizes, which are one inch wider.

s Windows and Sash Are Furnished

DESIGN C-1024
Twelve-Light Plain Rail Window
—1⅛" Thick

Glass Size	Opening Size	Approx. Weight Glzd. SS	Weight Glzd. DS
8 x 10	2- 4 x 3-10	17	
9 x 12	2- 7 x 4- 6	20	
10 x 12	2-10 x 4- 6	21	
10 x 14	5- 2	23	

**DESIGN C-1024
Twelve-Light Check Rail Window
—1⅜" Thick

Glass Size	Opening Size	Approx. Weight Glzd. SS	Weight Glzd. DS
8 x 10	2- 4 x 3-10	19	
9 x 12	2- 7 x 4- 6	22	
10 x 12	2-10 x 4- 6	23	
10 x 14	5- 2	26	
10 x 15	5- 6	27	

DESIGNS C-1025, C-1026 and C-1027
Divided Top Check Rail Windows
—1⅜" Thick

Glass Size	Opening Size	Approx. Weight Glzd. SS	Weight Glzd. DS
24 x 16	2- 4 x 3- 2	14	16
24 x 20	3-10	17	19
24 x 24	4- 6	20	22
24 x 26	4-10	21	23
24 x 28	5- 2	23	25
28 x 24	2- 8 x 4- 6	23	25
28 x 26	4-10	24	27
28 x 28	5- 2	25	28
30 x 24	2-10 x 4- 6	25	27
30 x 26	4-10	26	29
30 x 28	5- 2	27	30
34 x 16	3- 2 x 3- 2		22
34 x 20	3-10		26
34 x 26	4-10		32

DESIGN C-1030
Eight-Light Casement Sash
—1¾" and 1⅜" Thick SS

Glass Size	Opening Size
8 x 10	1- 8 x 3- 9¾
10 x 12	2- 0 x 4- 5¾
10 x 14	5- 1¾

DESIGN C-1031
Six-Light Casement Sash
—1¾" and 1⅜" Thick SS

Glass Size	Opening Size
8 x 10	1- 8 x 2-11½
10 x 12	2- 0 x 3- 5½
10 x 14	3-11½

DESIGN C-1074
Four-Light Casement Sash—1⅜" Thick SS

Glass Size	Opening Size
7 x 9	1- 6 x 1-11¼
8 x 10	1- 8 x 2- 1¼
9 x 12	1-10 x 2- 5¼
10 x 12	2- 0 x 2- 5¼
10 x 14	2- 9¼
10 x 16	3- 1¼

DESIGN C-1075
One-Light Sash—1⅜" Thick DS, SS

Glass Size	Opening Size
16 x 20	1- 8 x 2-1
18 x 20	1-10 x 2-1
18 x 24	2-5
20 x 20	2- 0 x 2-1
20 x 24	2-5
24 x 24	2- 4 x 2-5

*DESIGN C-1077
Two-Light Cellar Sash—1⅜"
Thick SS

Glass Size	Opening Size
8 x 10	1-8 x 1-3
10 x 12	2-0 x 1-5
12 x 8	2-4 x 1-1
12 x 14	1-7
12 x 16	1-9
12 x 20	2-1
12 x 24	2-5
14 x 14	2-8 x 1-7
14 x 16	1-9
14 x 20	2-1

DESIGN C-1078
Three-Light Cellar Sash—1⅜" and
1⅛" Thick SS

Glass Size	Opening Size
7 x 9	2- 1 x 1-2
8 x 10	2- 4 x 1-3
9 x 12	2- 7 x 1-5
10 x 12	2-10 x 1-5
10 x 14	2-10 x 1-7
10 x 16	2-10 x 1-9
12 x 16	3- 4 x 1-9
14 x 14	3-10 x 1-7

**Also carried in Western opening sizes, which are one-half inch wider.

Standardization Eliminates Non-Essentials

WILL my material be delivered when I want it? This question is justly put to the dealer and manufacturer by home-builder, contractor and architect alike—and it has been a question that could not always be answered in the affirmative in the past.

To answer the question as everyone would want it answered the Curtis Companies instituted a thorough investigation of conditions and practice in all portions of the country. They considered all orders received by them. It was found that items made to special detail slowed up and decreased production. There also existed a wide variation in the sizes of otherwise standard items which custom only had developed.

An example of this variation may be cited in connection with the two-light window. In former issues of the Curtis Catalog 193 sizes of this window were listed. The present book shows but 54 sizes (see page 12). Of the 193 sizes listed 90.2% of our sales came from but 47. Only 10% of sales, then, were the result of showing, manufacturing and stocking 146 sizes of this one item alone. Corresponding revelations were uncovered in connection with practically every commodity illustrated in previous catalogs.

Standardization has eliminated vast quantities of non-essential stock carried by the manufacturer; it has produced a better article at a reduced unit cost; and it has made possible better delivery service to home owner and contractor, which means a further financial saving.

Some may claim that a window is a window and that one sash is worth just as much as another. But is that true? Turn again to the construction details of Curtis sash, as described on pages 4 and 5. Don't these make Curtis sash worth a little more than sash without these features? When buying windows remember economy means quality through and through, not necessarily low price.

This same standardization idea has been carried out through the long list of items in the Curtis Catalog, "Architectural Interior and Exterior Woodwork." This was accomplished with the production and sales experience of the Curtis Companies combined with the architectural knowledge of Trowbridge & Ackerman, Architects, of New York City

The Window and Its Frame

ON the foregoing pages, the various Curtis windows shown are pictured from the inside of the house and various trims are used in these presentations. More information about these types of trim is to be found in the book, "Interior Doors and Trim for Better Built Homes."

But equally important as the window trim is the window frame. It is the part that knits the window to the very structure of the house. Without a good frame, no window is weatherproof.

In designing the Curtis Standard Frame, every effort was made to produce an opening that would keep out air as effectively as it does moisture. So important is the subject of frames that an entire book, "Window and Door Frames for Better Built Homes," is given over to its discussion. The points of superiority of the Curtis Standard Frame might, however, be briefly summarized here for your information. They are as follows:

(1) The blind stop is rabbeted to receive the pulley stile; this makes it impossible for air to blow through the frame.

(2) This construction also insures the blind stop being plumb.

(3) The blind stop is wide enough to be secured to the stud, insuring stability in the frame and allowing the building paper to be slipped in between the blind stop and the outside casing, making an air-tight joint around the frame.

(4) The sill is rabbeted, with the sash fitting into the rabbet, forming a drip for water beating against the sash, thus preventing it from seeping into the inside.

(5) The sill is rabbeted beneath for the ground strip so that air cannot come in underneath the sill.

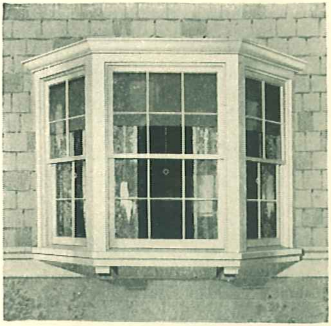
(6) The casings and sills are made of Northern white pine.

(7) Frames are delivered with the pocket to receive the weights cut out of the pulley stiles; the covers, which are replaced after the weights are hung, are held in place by screws.

(8) The principal parts of the Curtis Standard Frame are adaptable to walls of any construction, with the result that the dealer can serve more customers with a much smaller stock.

(9) The upright and cross-members are bundled separately, making it easier to handle the frames, and also permitting the dealer to obtain a wider range of sizes from a limited stock.

Bay Windows



The possibilities of added beauty for the interior are quite apparent if you will but imagine the many decorative schemes which will adapt themselves to this bay.

Bay Window C-1110. Material furnished includes complete frame with brackets and necessary moldings as illustrated. Frame to accommodate one 12-light check rail window and two 8-light check rail windows, glass size 10" x 12". Overall width of bay 7' 0½". Maximum projection from sheathing line 1' 10½".

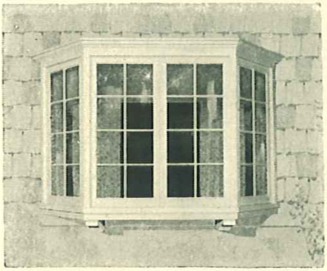
BAY windows should be used judiciously. They may be effective in design or they may greatly mar the house, according to the skill of the designer. Knowing this, the Curtis Companies feel very well repaid for the time and thought which were given this subject by the well-known firm of architects, Trowbridge & Ackerman, of New York.

The interior aspect of bay windows is by no means the only consideration, for by reason of their shape and projection they become chief features of exterior design. Bay windows always attract attention. Hence they must be carefully proportioned and attractively detailed.

A bay window, to be successful, should have some kind of a support under it. Brackets, either housed or open, must be used.

The successful bay has the appearance of having grown onto or of being a portion of the house, whereas the unsuccessful one has a detached, hung-on appearance.

The designs on this page easily qualify as successful bays.



Bay Window C-1111. Material furnished includes complete frame with brackets and necessary moldings as illustrated. Frame to accommodate one pair of 8-light casement sash and two single 8-light casement sash, glass size 10 x 12. Overall width of bay 7' 8⅞". Maximum projection from sheathing line 1' 10½".

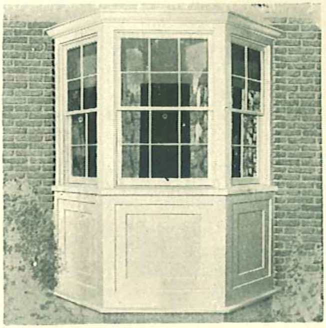
What wonderful possibilities for a cozy window seat exist through the use of this bay! It adds to the size of the room of which it is a part.

Bay Windows

IF your plans for your future home include a bay window, be sure that your final choice in the matter of design takes into account the type of windows used for the rest of the house.

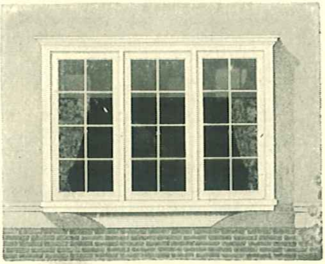
With the exception of Design C-1114 the bay windows shown on these two pages are equally adapted to use on the first or second story. Bays form a valuable addition to the main bedroom of the home and are employed appropriately on the second floor where the plan provides a sewing room. The possibilities for decoration on the interior are not to be overlooked.

C-1114 is of unusual interest because this bay extends clear to the ground having neatly molded panels in the bottom part. Some Curtis two-story houses employ this bay extending throughout both stories, which is done by using one unit on top of another. The illustration shows a house of brick construction, but its bay is suitable for any kind of house.



Bay Window C - 1114. Includes complete frame with panels beneath and necessary moldings as illustrated. Frame to accommodate one 12-light check rail window and two 8-light check rail windows. Glass size 10 x 12. Height of paneling from water table to sash line 3' 6". Overall width of bay 7' 1½". Maximum projection from sheathing line 1' 10¼".

Design C-1115 is not illustrated. Same general design and construction as C-1114, but is furnished without wood paneling beneath the sash. C-1115 is for use on a stucco building.



Bay Window C-1112. Includes complete frame and necessary moldings as illustrated. No material furnished for curved portion beneath bay. Frame to accommodate three 8-light casement sash, two stationary sash at sides, 1 light wide and 4 lights high. Glass size 10 x 12. Overall width of bay 6' 10½". Maximum projection from sheathing line 1' 8⅜".

Design C-1113 is not illustrated. Follows C-1112, accommodates three 6-light casement sash, each sash being 2 lights wide and 3 lights high. The stationary sash at sides are 1 light wide and 3 lights high. Glass size 10 x 12.

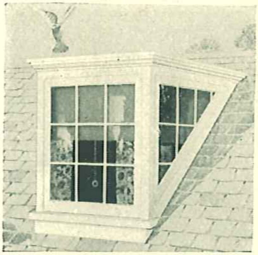
Dormer Windows

DORMERS are a happy necessity in houses of different architectural expressions, in the second story of some to light and ventilate the sleeping rooms, and in other houses they are placed in the roof to light the attic.

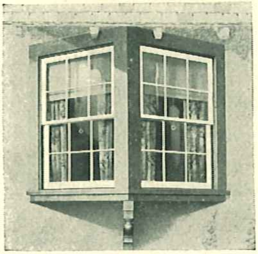
Many an otherwise uninteresting and long expanse of roof is relieved by a carefully detailed dormer or two, thus adding beauty to the exterior. The care in the handling of the design of dormers cannot be over-emphasized.

Where there are no walls, as in design C-1116, a maximum amount of light is admitted to the room within, as the wing sash are set at an angle, effectively increasing the glass area. These wing sash are made in 1⅜″ and 1¾″ thicknesses. Because such a dormer may be applied to any roof, the pitch of the roof for which the dormer is required must be plainly stated in the order. The nine-light sash is hung as a casement, gaining full advantage of the opening for ventilation.

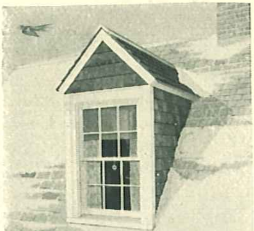
Bay Window C-1117 is a simple design of infinite charm and will lend itself well to use on either the first or second story.



Dormer Window C-1116. Includes frame and necessary moldings for 9-light sash and two wing sash. Glass size 8″ x 10″. State roof pitch.

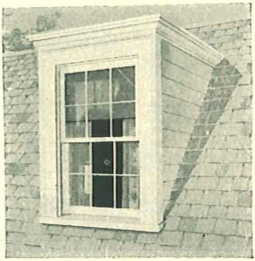


Bay Window C-1117. Includes bracket and frame for two 12-light check rail windows. Glass size 10″ x 12″. Width overall 6′ 8½″. Projection 1′ 9″. Bracket (C-1483) 1′6″x1′8″x3⅝″.



Dormer Window C-1122 (left). Material furnished includes frame to accommodate one 12-light check rail window. Glass size 8″ x 10″. Maximum width overall 3′ 1½″.

Dormer Window C-1123 (right). Material furnished includes frame and cornice molding. Frame to accommodate one 12-light check rail window. Glass size 8″ x 10″. Overall width 3′ 3″.

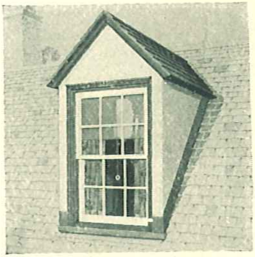


Dormer Windows

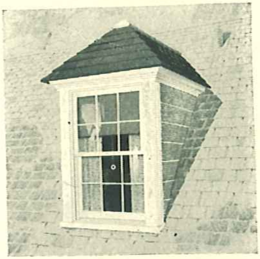
OFTEN we find too great a projection given the roof of the dormer. Such treatment results in destroying all sense of restfulness and gives the house a very unhappy and agitated appearance.

The various dormers on these pages have parts that are well-proportioned and the casings are narrow. The molds are delicate and are in strict accord with the best practice in design.

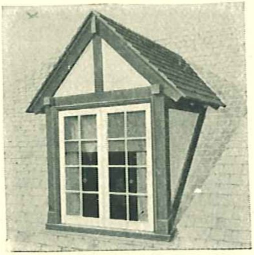
In the notes beneath the illustrations you will find that several of the designs are characterized as Colonial or English. Others are not classified. These are suitable to adaptation to any type of architecture. Various combinations of materials are shown in connection with different designs to give you an opportunity to judge the relative merits of the various treatments. Each exterior detail must be produced from the correct material and before you definitely decide the material you will use throughout your home ask yourself, "Will the dormers look well in that material? How about the door, the entrance, and the bay?" Upon your answers to these questions will depend the appearance of your home.



Dormer C-1124—English. Material furnished includes frame only as illustrated for one 12-light check rail window. Glass size 8" x 10". Overall width 2' 7½".

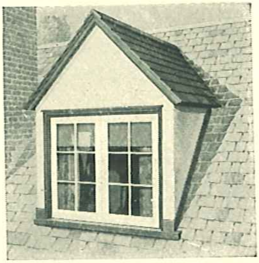


Dormer C-1125. Material furnished includes frame and necessary moldings only as illustrated. Frame for one 12-light check rail window. Glass size 8" x 10". Overall width 3' 1⅜".

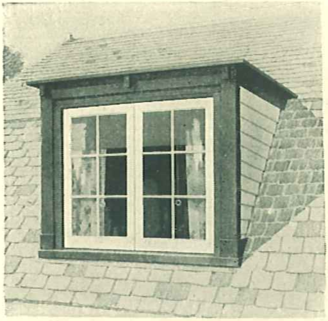


Dormer C-1126—English. Material furnished includes frame only as illustrated, to accommodate one pair of 6-light casement sash. Glass size 8" x 10". Overall width 3' 8".

Dormer C-1127—English. Material furnished includes frame only as illustrated and necessary cornice molding, to accommodate one pair of 8-light casement sash. Glass size 8" x 10". Overall width 4' 3½".



Dormer Windows



Dormer C-1128. Material furnished includes frame as illustrated. Frame to accommodate one pair of 6-light casement sash. Glass size 8" x 10". Overall width 4' 3½".

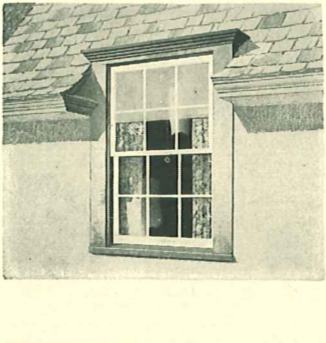
No hardware is furnished with any design of Curtis woodwork, as the design of the hardware must suit each individual homebuilder.

No square-edge material is furnished with bays or dormers unless that square-edge material is an integral part of the frame itself.

IN the captions beneath each illustration you will find definite information as to just what material is shipped by the Curtis Companies. A word of explanation might not be amiss.

In the Curtis Catalog, "Architectural Interior and Exterior Woodwork, Standardized," and in the Price Supplement applying to that book, this same information is given a little more completely. Be sure when ordering that you are informed as to what is included under each design number.

The word "frame" indicates all parts necessary to receive the windows and sash. It is shipped "K. D." (knocked down), i. e., not put together. "Necessary moldings" means that sufficient mold is furnished. Extra footage is sent so that you are fortified against the shortage due to breakage. The windows or sash are furnished as illustrated. All of these have been described as to quality, workmanship and size in the previous pages of this book.



Dormer Window C-1129 — English. Material furnished includes frame as illustrated with necessary moldings. Frame to accommodate one 12-light check rail window. Glass size 10" x 12". Overall width 3' 9".

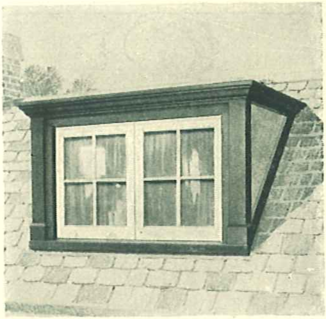
Dormer Window C-1130—English. Not illustrated. Same as C-1129, except that it accommodates one pair of 8-light casement sash. Glass size 10" x 12". Overall width 4' 11½".

Dormer Window C-1131—English. Not illustrated. Same as C-1129, except that it accommodates three 8-light casement sash. Glass size 10" x 12". Overall width 7' 2"

Packing That Insures Satisfactory Delivery

SIX double-hung check rail windows make up a crate. These are so "nested" that one cannot slip or slide over the other, causing any damage. On the two sides where glass would be exposed 3/8" lumber is laid. Cleats are arranged on the other four sides so as to form a crate entirely surrounding the windows. This method insures a very tight package and one that will carry safely in the custody of the railroads.

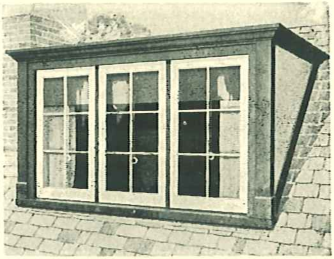
All packages are stenciled, "Glass—Handle with Care." The same number of plain rail windows is packed in each crate in a similar manner. Cellar sash are packed 12 to the bundle and 6 to 12 casement sash are included, depending on the size of the sash themselves. Each sash is inspected and examined for possible defects before it is trademarked and packed. The trademark also appears on the package itself. Look for it if you would be sure you have Curtis sash.



Dormer Window C-1132—English or Colonial. Material furnished includes frame as illustrated and necessary moldings. Frame to accommodate one pair of 4-light casement sash. Glass size 8" x 10". Overall width 4' 3⅝".

Dormer Window C-1133—English or Colonial. (Not illustrated.) Same as C-1132, but accommodates single 4-light casement sash. Glass size 8" x 10". Overall width 2' 7⅝".

Dormer Window C-1134—English or Colonial. (Not illustrated.) Same as C-1132, but accommodates three 4-light casement sash. Glass size 8" x 10". Overall width 6' 2⅝".



Dormer Window C-1135—English or Colonial. Material furnished includes frame as illustrated and necessary moldings. Frame to accommodate three 6-light casement sash. Glass size 8" x 10". Overall width 6' 2⅝".

Dormer Window C-1136—English or Colonial. (Not illustrated.) Same as C-1135, except that it accommodates a single 6-light casement sash. Glass size 8" x 10". Overall width 2' 7⅝".

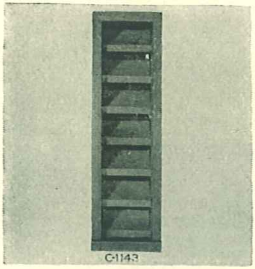
Dormer Window C-1137—English or Colonial. (Not illustrated.) Same as C-1135, except that it accommodates one pair of 6-light casement sash. Glass size 8" x 10". Overall width 4' 3⅝".

Louvres

THE several designs of louvres appearing on this page will fill every condition met in homebuilding. Since their purpose is to provide ventilation and some light to attics which are not of sufficient size to serve as other than storage spaces, there must be louvres of different shapes for different treatments of roof lines.

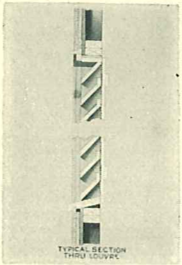
In English work the high-pitched roof demands a long, narrow louvre for the gable. In houses of the Colonial type the wider half or quarter-circle is appropriate. The Western home follows the Colonial in this respect, whereas the triangular design is found most often in the Southern home.

The angle at which the slats are fastened into the square-backed frame has been carefully studied in order to make the construction entirely rain-proof. The solid hinged back $\frac{7}{8}$" thick closes tightly the sides, top, and bottom so that in cold weather it acts as effectively against the elements as the wall in which it is placed. In the summer the louvre allows sufficient ventilation to cool the rooms below and equalizes the temperature throughout the house itself.

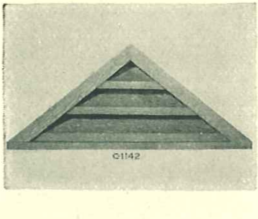


Rectangular Louvre C-1143. Sizes: 8" x 2' 6", 8" x 3' 6".

Design C-1145. Similar to C-1143, therefore not illustrated. Sizes: 4" x 2' 6", 4" x 3' 6"



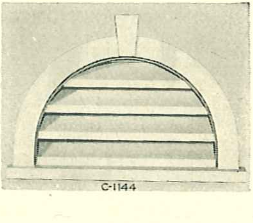
Typical section through louvre. A stationary wire screen is attached to the back of the frame. All louvres are framed square on the inside to set between studs.



Triangular Louvre C-1142 (left). Give pitch of roof and height of frame desired.

Half-Circle Louvre C-1144. Sizes: 2' 6" x 1' 6$\frac{5}{16}$", 3' 6" x 2' 0".

Quarter Circle Louvre C-1146. (Not illustrated.) Similar to half of C-1144 without key-block. Sizes: 1' 3" x 1' 6$\frac{5}{16}$", 1' 9" x 2' 0".



Shutters

WHY are most of our homes more uncomfortable in the hot days of summer than in the coldest days of winter? Is not the answer to be found in the relative amounts of money spent in keeping our houses cool and warm respectively? Generally nothing is done toward keeping the home cool.

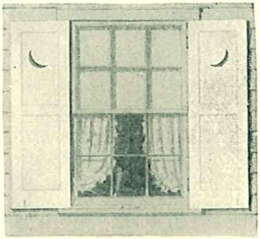
Shutters accomplish two purposes—providing a means of shutting out the sun in the summer and making the appearance of the house more attractive.

The proper amount of ventilation is given to a sleeping room together with absolute privacy through the selection of the right type of shutters.

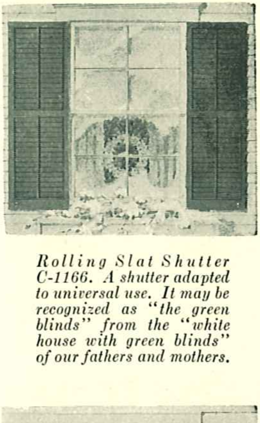
Shutters add to the apparent size of the house because they strengthen both the horizontal and vertical lines and they give a desirable touch of color.

Sizes in which all shutters are furnished:

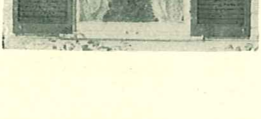
2′ 0″ x 3′ 3½″ x 1⅛″
2′ 10″ x 3′ 3½″ x 1⅛″
2′ 10″ x 3′ 7½″ x 1⅛″
2′ 10″ x 4′ 7½″ x 1⅛″
2′ 10″ x 5′ 3½″ x 1⅛″
2′ 10″ x 5′ 7½″ x 1⅛″



Shutter C-1165. This two-panel design may be used appropriately on a house of any architectural type although it is most often found in the Colonial.



Rolling Slat Shutter C-1166. A shutter adapted to universal use. It may be recognized as "the green blinds" from the "white house with green blinds" of our fathers and mothers.



Shutter C-1167 (right). The batten shutter adds distinction to houses of the Western and English types. Its plain lines produce an appearance of strength.

Shutter C-1168 (left). This stationary slat shutter can be applied without fear of criticism to a home of any architectural type.

Valuable Helps for the Homebuilder

THE homebuilder who has carefully read this book cannot but be impressed with the fact that the Curtis Companies have tried hard to analyze and solve the problems which have come to them as manufacturers. They have taken the product as commonly produced and, by certain refinements of design and construction, perfected and placed within the reach of the average builder, a better article.

Through standardization they have been able to concentrate their production facilities on a smaller number of superior articles with the result that better deliveries are possible. Our trademark appears on each item. Look for this trademark

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CURTIS

It identifies every genuine piece of Curtis Woodwork. You will find many imitations of Curtis designs and some that are claimed to be just as good. But without this trademark you do not receive Curtis quality—an intrinsic value that unites appearance, utility and Curtis intent.

See the Curtis catalog, "Architectural Interior and Exterior Woodwork, Standardized," at your Curtis dealer's office. Your dealer can give you valuable service and assistance during the time your home is being planned and built. We will also welcome an opportunity to assist you.

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CLINTON, IOWA

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